(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2197.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1789.

PRESBOURG, *November* 6.

GREAT preparations are making for the reception of the emperor, who is daily expected here.

By advices from Semlin we learn, that ſince the arrival of his imperial majeſty there, the inhabitants have ceaſed to entertain any dread of an invaſion. The Turks are reinforcing themſelves powerfully at Belgrade.

COPENHAGEN, *November* 10.

In conſequence of the dangers attending the navigation of the Baltic at this ſeaſon, admiral Deſſen has returned to this port, accompanied by two Daniſh ſhips of the line and one frigate. An epidemic fever has carried off many of the different crews; and ſeveral of the ſurviving ſick have been ſent to Carlſcroon, where it is ſtill propoſed to oppoſe the ſailing of the ſhips lately armed there, as well as the return of the Swediſh fleet, now anchoring in the port of Sweabourg.

Nov. 15. Mr. Elliot, miniſter from Great-Britain, is returned here from Gottenburgh. Previous to his leaving that place, the king of Sweden gave him his picture ſet with brilliants. The prince royal is not yet returned from Norway.

Nov. 22. According to our lateſt advices, the Swediſh fleet, after various manœuvres, had found means to eſcape from the Ruſſian ſquadron, which had been ſtationed to watch their motions; but, if we may believe the ſame accounts, the Swedes have ſince been entirely frozen up in the port of Helſingfors. They muſt conſequently paſs the winter there; and it is well known that they are already in extreme want of proviſions.

LEIPSICK, *November* 10.

It is currently reported here, that there has been a great ſlaughter of the Ruſſians, in conſequence of a ſucceſsful ſally which the Turks have made from the fortreſs of Oczakow. The left wing, commanded by general Suwarow, it is ſaid, would have been totally cut to pieces, if prince Repnin had not opportunely come up to his relief. It is added, that on this bloody occaſion, one general and 30 officers were among the ſlain, and that general Suwarow himſelf, with 40 officers, was dangerouſly wounded.

Nov. 14. The king of Pruſſia and the elector of Saxony have had a meeting—meeting, it is ſaid, of *chance*. Be this as it may, certain it is that they have had two long conferences, and the day before yeſterday were out together upon a grand hunting party.

VENICE, *November* 11.

The order of Malta and our republic have concluded a treaty, by virtue of which the two contracting powers mutually engage to protect their reſpective dominions, commerce, &c. againſt all invaders. In conſequence of this event, the Turks will for the future be kept in more awe than they have been for a conſiderable time paſt; the Malteſe alone having already eleven ſhips of war at ſea, all well manned and equipped, beſide a great number of galleys which are preparing for ſervice with all poſſible expedition.

PETERSBURGH, *November* 14.

No intelligence of any importance has arrived from either of our grand armies, except what the public already ſufficiently know, relative to the ſiege of Oczakow. Certain it is, however, that our fleet in the Baltic continues ſtill to annoy the Swediſh fleet there, and have ſo effectually diſtreſſed them that they are entirely cut off from every avenue through which they might receive proviſions. Their diſtreſs, therefore, muſt be infinite. Captain Treven, who lately ſignaliſed himſelf by deſtroying a number of Swediſh veſſels, has been honoured with a letter from the empreſs, expreſſive of the high ſenſe ſhe entertained of his gallantry, and appointing him to the ſtation of a captain of the firſt rank.

BERLIN, *November* 22.

By letters from Poland we learn, that prince Radzivil, true to the cauſe of his country, has made an offer to furniſh 1600 men, completely equipped, and to be paid from his own private purſe, for the period of three months. He has alſo patriotically engaged to furniſh 30 cannon, with every contingency that may be neceſſary for the artillery thereunto belonging. It is likewiſe confidently reported, that the grand dutchy of Lithuania has made an offer of furniſhing for the ſame purpoſe, as a gratuitous gift, ſix hundred thouſand florins.

The arrival and departure of couriers daily, ſtill continues, and the diſpoſitions for war are carrying on with the greateſt activity. A courier which arrived a few days ago from Warſaw, was ſent back with an immediate anſwer. The director of the hoſpitals has been ordered to make arrangements for 50,000 men. The magiſtrates of this town have alſo been directed to engage marſhals, coopers, ſalters and butchers. This order is already executed; the artiſans engaged have received their inſtructions; they have been ſworn in and receive pay. They have alſo engaged officers for conducting the proviſions, and in a few days the director of the tranſports will ſet out for Koningſberg.

LONDON, *November* 10.

A treaty between Great-Britain and his Sicilian majeſty is juſt finiſhed at Naples; by virtue of which there is to be a ſeries of laſting peace and friendſhip between the two powers. Regulations of commerce are agreed upon; and it is fixed, that their reſpective ſubjects ſhall have, from the day of ſigning the treaty, the privileges of the moſt favoured nation in the dominions of each other. Thus detaching the court of Naples from the houſe of Bourbon, may be of the greateſt utility in a future war.

There appears a great difference of ſentiment to have ariſen in the Poliſh diet on account of the king of Pruſſia's declaration. Thoſe who are in the intereſt of the two imperial courts, pretend that they will not delay making a counter declaration. The court of Berlin, however, does not want its partiſans, who are highly pleaſed at the oppoſition Ruſſia meets with. One of the principal among the latter is the prince de Radzivil, palatine of Vilna, who, by his rank, titles and riches, re-united to thoſe of the great general count Oginſki, will give great weight to the Pruſſian party in Lithuania. Many of the nobles have been to return the Pruſſian miniſter thanks; and talk of ſending a deputation to Berlin, in order to do the ſame in a ſolemn manner.

It was lately reported at Vienna, that the grand vizier had propoſed to the emperor a ſuſpenſion of arms for ſix months, but he received for anſwer that the operations would be continued.

Extract of a letter from Temeſwar, October 12.

"God be praiſed, we begin to breathe freely, and the countenances of our inhabitants brighten ſince the 10th, when we received certain news of the enemy having quitted the Bannat, and that the grand vizier had marched towards Syrmia. We learn at the ſame time that the emperor, with part of his army, has alſo taken the route for Semlin, and has made a forced march to arrive there in time. Field marſhal Laudohn left Novi on the 9th, with part of his army, pretendedly to lay ſiege to Turkiſh Gradiſca, but in fact to join the emperor in Syrmia, from whence we expect to hear in a few days of ſome important events.

"Seven galleys and 57 Turkiſh ſaiques (a ſort of flat boat) have been near Belgrade ever ſince the 8th, which denotes the enemy meditates an attack either againſt Semlin, Shabacz or Mitrowitz. And it is certain, that our heavy artillery has been carried back from Peterwaradin to Semlin.

"An eſtafette has this moment arrived here with news, that yeſterday field marſhal Wartenſleben, who harraſſed the Turks on their retreat, has beat 2000 ſpahis and 700 Janiſſaries, who had retired on a mountain, having killed a great part, and made a ſtill greater part priſoners. It is reported here, that 40 of the enemy's ſaiques, with 150 men on board each, having left Belgrade to attack Semlin, advanced to the middle of the Save, but were ſtopped by the fire of our artillery, which ſunk three and diſperſed the reſt.

"We learn from Galici, that the prince of Saxe Cobourg has been ſuddenly taken ill, and that his recovery is doubtful, having been bled ſix times ſucceſſively. Field marſhal Sauer has taken the command of the troops *ad interim*, and marched into the Buckowine, to recover that province.

"A report prevails, that general Laudohn was attacked on his march the 7th inſtant, by the pacha of Traunick, whom he has completely beaten and taken priſoner."

They write from Muhlenbach in Tranſylvania, that in the morning of the 7th ult. a body of 5000 Turks appeared before the village of Hatzeg, with an evident intent to force major Stader to quit his poſt, and to burn a magazine there belonging to the imperialiſts. The Turks made two ſucceſſive attacks, but with ſuch little ſucceſs that they were repulſed, and put to flight.

Extract of a letter from Brunn, October 28.

"By letters from Berlin we learn, that matters are nearly ſettled between Ruſſia and Sweden. It only reſts upon this point—"Whether Sweden will or will not conſent to reimburſe the expences required by Ruſſia, which the latter eſtimates at ten millions of florins." In the firſt caſe it is added, the court of Berlin will lend that ſum to Sweden on condition of having Swediſh Pomerania in pledge until it is repaid."

Nov. 25. By letters from Vienna we learn, that there has been lately ſent from thence to Hungary, ten veſſels laden with 10,000,000 of florins in ſilver, beds, ſaddles, proviſions, and warlike ſtores.

Meeting of the Notables of France.

The ſpeech of M. Neckar on the opening of the aſſembly of notables—or the names of thoſe degrees of men who compoſe it, can be of little or no intereſt to the people of this country; yet this is all that has been attempted to be given in our newſpapers.

It is probable that the object of this meeting, and the conſequences likely to reſult from it, will be of great importance to the world, the more eſpecially as this aſſembly is the prelude to another, namely, the ſtates general of France, which we venture to ſay will produce a total regeneration in the preſent abſolute monarchial ſyſtem of that government.

The primary object of this meeting, is to fix the mode of election to be obſerved in forming the ſtates general. The members are the ſame as aſſembled laſt year. They are chiefly under the influence of the crown, and will therefore reſolve on thoſe meaſures his majeſty is adviſed to.

The diviſions on this queſtion run exceeding high. The conteſt lies between the crown, the clergy, and the nobles on one hand, and the people on the other. The former contend for a new mode of election in forming the ſtates general, which includes a greater ſhare of the clergy and nobility, and fewer of the third ſtate; the latter inſiſt on the ſame election as at the laſt meeting in 1764.

It is expected that the notables will deliberate on this queſtion for a month to come. They will probably declare for a new form, in which caſe the parliaments will proteſt, and in the end get the better.

Whatever may be the iſſue, it is certain that things bear a very doubtful appearance.

Dec. 9. His majeſty, beſides the unhappy malady, under which he has ſome time laboured, is at preſent afflicted with a ſevere complaint in his bowels, of the nature of a dyſentery, from which the moſt alarming conſequences are apprehended.

As a proof the empreſs of Ruſſia has not agreed to any terms of peace with Sweden—two frigates of the latter power, the Bellona and Venus, of 40 guns, are hourly expected here, to convoy the Swediſh ſhips from England to Stockholm; but they muſt keep a ſharp look-out for three Ruſſian men of war which arrived at Elſineur the 20th of November, and whoſe deſtination was not public.

The two ſtore-ſhips taken up by government, are ordered to be completely fitted out by February, about which time the convicts at Woolwich which are very numerous, will be embarked for Canada and Nova-Scotia. The number to go out, will be 400. Many are petitioning for that voyage inſtead of Botany Bay, and behave better on that account.

Dec. 11. A very extraordinary inſtance of the recovery of a ſovereign from a violent indiſpoſition, which rendered him incapable of government, occurred not long ago in Spain, in the perſon of Philip the fifth. He had languiſhed under this infirmity for ſeveral years. The abbe Montgon ſays he ſaw him at courts with an appearance of total inſenſibility. When the government had been carried on by the queen and council, or junto, as the Spaniards term it, in his name, he formally reſigned the crown in favour of his ſon Louis the firſt, in 1724; and upon his death, three years afterwards, in 1727, he re-aſſumed the crown, and died king of Spain in 1746. It was with him that we were at war in 1739, and no part of the ſecond period of his reign was affected by mental infirmity. The reign of Philip the fifth began in 1700, laſted 46 years, and he died upwards of 70.

Extract of a letter from Thorn, in Pruſſia, Nov. 18.

"The affairs of Poland begin to aſſume an alarming appearance indeed, in conſequence of their own inteſtine diſputes. The point is, ſhall the Poles, or ſhall they not, eſpouſe the cauſe of Ruſſia?—*Hic labor, hoc opus*; and truly I may add, *hinc illæ lachrymæ!*—Shall we not declare for the empreſs? ſays the king.—Yes—exclaim the king's friends,—*ſee—ſee* is the true friend of Poland.—*That* we deny, ſay the nobles (who in fact poſſeſs without *regal dignity* all the eſſential properties of *regal power* in that diſtracted country) *that* ſay they, we deny? Pruſſia, they affirm—Pruſſia alone can ever be our true ally. Remember, they loudly declare, the *partition treaty*, and ſay, how did Pruſſia uſe us *then?* In the midſt of theſe violent contentions, the king ſeems to loſe ground daily. Even ſome of his beſt friends have ſet their face againſt him; and at the head of the oppoſition to all his meaſures are his own neareſt relations. Amidſt ſuch violent proceedings as theſe, who would be a king of Poland—a *king* in fact, and *no king?* But ſuch will always be the caſe in a country, where the ſucceſſion to the monarchy is elective, and dependent upon the will and pleaſure of a number of factious, aſpiring nobles. May Heaven defend every nation from the calamities which at this moment, from the turbulence of ariſtocratic ambition, renders Poland a ſcene of anarchy, and will, ere long, if not prevented by the interference of certain foreign powers, reduce her as a nation to a ſtate of *political non exiſtence!*—If ſo, truly will it be ſaid, *ſic tranſit gloria Poloniæ!*"

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, November 15.

"The following is a copy of the note which the ſtates ordered the marſhals of the confederation to preſent to his excellency count Stackelberg yeſterday.

"The underwritten, by order of the ſerene ſtates aſſembled, have the honour to remit the preſent note to

his excellency count Stackelberg, ambaſſador from her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and to beſeech his auguſt ſovereign to give a freſh proof of the regard ſhe has always expreſſed for the welfare of this country, by ordering her troops to evacuate it.

"The ſaid ſerene ſtates flatter themſelves, that her imperial majeſty will, with her uſual goodneſs, agree with them, and think that ſo great an army, however well diſciplined it may be, muſt be burthenſome to the country, and that its ſtay may beſide furniſh the Ottoman court with a plauſible pretext for cauſing their troops to enter likewiſe, and even making this country the theatre of war, which muſt inevitably be the ruin of it.

"The well known magnanimity of her imperial majeſty, will make her with pleaſure ſeize this opportunity of proving to the Poliſh nation, that thoſe who have reſource to her juſtice are ſure to be ſucceſsful.—She will thereby be ſure to acquire the gratitude of all the nation, whoſe ſentiments of veneration are already known to her."

"This note was propoſed in the aſſembly of the 14th inſtant by prince Czartoriſky, nuncio from Volhynia."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, November 9.

"The enemy does not ſeem diſpoſed to finiſh this campaign yet. The letters from Semlin mention a pretty ſmart attack which they made the 11th inſtant againſt the advanced poſts of the point of the Save, and which would have laſted longer, had not our cavalry obliged the Turks to re-embark, after killing or wounding 100 of their ſoldiers. A well directed battery did ſtill more damage to the enemy, who did not expect ſo warm a reception,"

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, November 21.

"The campaign ſeems finiſhed on all ſides—prince Potemkin again cannonaded Oczakow on the 3d of November, in a furious manner, but without any effect. Marſhal Romanzow has hitherto kept near Jaſſy, to obſerve the motions of the Chan of the Tartars, but without being able, or thinking it proper, to make any diverſion in favour of the emperor. It is thought generally in Poland that he will fix his winter quarters in Gallicia, as the Poles will not ſuffer him to paſs the winter in their country. The Ottoman army has evacuated the Bannat, and taken up its winter quarters in Servia, behind Belgrade, and the emperor is fixed in the marſhes of Semlin. Our letters from Vienna inform us, that they had hopes of concluding a private peace, and pretend even that the emperor has offered, as conditions, to aſſiſt Ruſſia with only 10,000 auxiliary troops, and to require no indemnification for his own loſſes. However advantageous theſe propoſitions may be, they are ſaid not to have been accepted at Conſtantinople. The letters from that capital aſſure us they think of nothing but continuing the war: that the ulemas, or people of the law, have offered the ſultan the ſublime title of gazy, which means conqueror or benefactor; but his highneſs anſwered, he would not accept of it till he had recovered the Crimea."

In Poland the Ruſſian army is the weakeſt, and the patriotic party is endeavouring to eſtabliſh a permanent diet, like the Engliſh parliament, and a council of war, which is to depend on that diet, and not upon the king. So that the form of government, eſtabliſhed in Poland formerly, will be entirely changed.

Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought nothing new. The Auſtrians are gone into winter quarters, both in the Bannat, and at Semlin. The emperor, always remarkable in all what he doth, has thought proper to write to his armies. He greatly praiſes the behaviour of the cavalry, during the laſt campaign; but he ſaith, the infantry might have done better; for he reproaches it with not having, on many occaſions, acted with that celerity and impetouſity, ſo neceſſary to withſtand the fury of the Ottomans; and laſtly, he complains of the jealouſy that pervailed among ſome of the commanding officers, which was the cauſe of many miſcarriages, and things not having in general taken that turn, which might have been reaſonably expected.

Mr. Adams, ſome time ſince ambaſſador from the American ſtates to Great-Britain, who reſided ſome months in Flanders, previous to his final departure for America, is on the eve of ſeeing his project of a commercial alliance between America and the Flemings put in execution, an American company being now on the point of eſtabliſhing themſelves at Oſtend with particular privileges.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February* 3.

We are informed, that a young man by the name of Howard, of Beekman's precinct near Frederickſburg, was bit by a mad dog about 7 or 8 weeks ago—the bite was in the wriſt, which it is ſaid entirely healed up. About the middle of the week before laſt, he complained of ſevere pains in his arm, which grew worſe and penetrated to the head and body, and in a day or two was entirely mad, barking and ſnapping as a dog would do:—He was ſo outrageous, that the family was obliged to faſten him to the floor, and in a few hours he expired in the moſt painful agonies poſſible, on Monday laſt. Several other perſons were bit by the ſame dog, who have not yet diſcovered any effect from it.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 7.

"The Britiſh packet is not yet arrived, altho' ſpoke with at ſea on the 1ſt of this month. We have an arrival from London in 47 days. No regency yet fixed. The king's inſanity may probably be got the better of. Great animoſity between the Pittites and Foxites, the latter preſſing for a ſole regent in the prince's perſon."

The following paragraph is copied from a late Dublin paper:—"The male and female Oſtriches preſented to lord Loftus by the ſon of the late general Sally, and now at his lordſhip's demeſne at Rathfarnham, are viſited by numbers of the nobility and gentry, whom his lordſhip with infinite politeneſs has ordered may be ſhewn theſe very extraordinary curioſities. Theſe birds, the largeſt of the feathered race, were taken when young on the banks of the Ganges, and being plenteouſly provided with nutritious food, have grown to an incredible ſize. The male is of a duſky hue, and meaſures from his hoof to the tufted coronet on his crown 17 feet 3 inches. The female is on a ſmaller ſcale, of the ſame colour, but ſpeckled; without a coronet, and much more tractable. The male chews bones, bricks, &c. with amazing facility, is exceedingly tamed by his long confinement on the voyage, and cheerfully ſuffers a young black boy from the Malabar coaſt, who accompanied them, to ride on his back, without the leaſt moleſtation."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) Dec.* 27.

A gentleman lately arrived from Martinico, Grenada and St. Lucia, gives a moſt lamentable account of the damage ſuſtained by thoſe iſlands from a dreadful hurricane, on the 12th of October. At the firſt named iſland ſcarce a veſſel which remained in harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of: Grenada has ſuſtained conſiderable damage; but St. Lucia a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened which convulſed the whole iſland, and finally ſwallowed about 900 inhabitants.

Annapolis, *February* 19.

On Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Sally, captain William Chapman, in 13 weeks from London; by her we have received news-papers only to the 14th of November.

The following is a copy of the prayer, to be uſed in in all the churches, &c. during his majeſty's preſent indiſpoſition.

"O merciful God, in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and death, accept, we beſeech thee, the ſupplications of thy ſervants who call upon thee in this time of their trouble.

"We acknowledge, that for our manifold ſins and wickedneſs we are moſt worthy to receive thy chaſtiſement. But thou, O God! in thy wrath, thinkeſt upon mercy. Vouchſafe therefore to hear the prayers of the people, who with contrite hearts turn unto thee. Let thy merciful goodneſs regard their petitions, which they offer unto thy Divine Majeſty, in behalf of our ſovereign lord the king, and the people committed to his care. May it pleaſe thee to remove from him the viſitation with which for the puniſhment of our tranſgreſſions, thou haſt ſeen it good to afflict him. Let thy gracious Providence guard and ſupport him. Give a bleſſing to the means uſed for his recovery; reſtore him, we pray thee, to his former health; and grant that he may continue, by his piety and wiſdom, to maintain amongſt us the bleſſings of true religion, civil liberty, and public peace; till it ſhall pleaſe thee to call him, full of years, and rich in good works, unto thy heavenly kingdom.

"Extend, O Lord, thy mercies to the queen, the prince of Wales, and all the royal family; be favourable and gracious unto them, and hide not thy face from them in their affliction. Let thy heavenly grace guide and direct them, and may they receive from thy Holy Spirit thoſe conſolations which thou only can beſtow.

"Finally, we entreat thee that we, who now cry unto thee in our diſtreſs, may in thy good time be enabled to give thanks unto thee in the holy place, for that thou haſt regarded the petitions of thy ſervants, and reſtored our ſovereign to the ardent prayers of his people. Grant this, O Lord, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen!"

PREMIUMS propoſed by the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY for promoting AGRICULTURE, for the year 1789.

I.

FOR the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, on not leſs than four acres, agreeably to the Engliſh mode of farming,—a piece of plate of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion: and, for the experiment made of a courſe of crops next in merit,—a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

II.

The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle—and of the beſt method of conducting the ſame, ſo as to procure the greateſt quantities of compoſt or mixed dung and manure, from within the farm, induces the ſociety to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers,—a gold medal—and for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December, 1789.

III.

For the beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties; from experience; their ſometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if preferred; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

IV.

For the beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures; but, by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers; founded in experience; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

V.

For the beſt experiment, ſoil and other circumſtances conſidered, in trench-ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep, and accounts of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not leſs than one acre; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VI.

For the beſt information, the reſult of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by inſects, eſpecially the Heſſian-fly, the wheat fly, or fly-weevil, the pea-bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly; a gold medal: a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VII.

For the beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad-caſt way; by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equi-diſtant; the quantities of ſeed, and produce, proportioned to the ground, being noticed; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

VIII.

For an account of a vegetable food that may be eaſily procured and preſerved, and that beſt increaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded on experiment; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

IX.

For the greateſt quantity of ground, well fenced, in locuſt trees or poles of the ſort uſed for poſts and trunnels, growing in 1789, from ſeed ſown after February 3d, 1788, not leſs than one acre, nor fewer than 1500 per acre; a gold medal: for the ſecond, a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1789.

X.

The ſociety believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general uſe of oxen, inſtead of horſes, in huſbandry and other ſervices; and being deſirous of facilitating their introduction into all theſe ſtates; perſuaded alſo, that the comparative value of oxen and cows muſt very much depend on the qualities of their ſires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the ſubject, an improved breed may be obtained; they propoſe a gold medal for the beſt eſſay, the reſult of experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpoſe of rendering them moſt profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and moſt docile and uſeful for the draught: and, for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 1ſt of January, 1790.

N. B. Among other things, the eſſay ſhould notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities; as their ſizes, ſtrength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI.

It is a generally received opinion, that horſes in a team travel much faſter than oxen; yet ſome European writers on huſbandry mention many inſtances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horſes, but alſo travel as faſt with a loaded carriage; particularly when, inſtead of yokes and bows, they were geered in horſe-harneſs, with ſuch variations as were neceſſary to adapt it to their different ſhape. To aſcertain the powers of oxen in theſe particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the ſociety deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the beſt ſet of experiments, undertaken with that view; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. In relating theſe experiments, it will be proper to deſcribe the age and ſize of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occaſions, manner, and expence of ſhoeing them; in travelling, the kinds of carriages uſed, and weight of their loads, and ſeaſons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads; and, in ploughing, the ſize and faſhion of the plough, the quality of the ſoil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: and, in every operation, the time expended, and number and ſorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumſtances which may more fully elucidate the ſubject. Theſe experiments will enable the eſſayiſt to determine what will be the beſt form and conſtruction of yokes and bows, and what of oxharneſs, to enable oxen, with the beſt carriage of their bodies and heads, the moſt eaſe, and quickeſt ſtep, to draw the heavieſt loads, a deſcription of each of which ſort of geers explained on mechanical principles, muſt be ſubjoined to the account of experiments. To be produced by the firſt day of January, 1790.

XII.

For the beſt method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty ſtate, and ſuch uniformity, or evenneſs of ſurface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are ſo deep and numerous as to render ſuch recovery impracticable, for the beſt method of improving them, by planting trees or otherwiſe, ſo as to yield the improver a reaſonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment; a gold medal: and for the next beſt a ſilver medal. To be produced by the firſt of January, 1790.

XIII.

For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than five hundred pounds weight, of cheeſe, made on one farm in any of theſe ſtates, equal in drineſs, richneſs, and flavour, to the Cheſhire cheeſe uſually imported from England, and which ſhall be produced to the ſociety by the firſt day of January, 1790, a gold medal: and for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of like quality, a ſilver medal. Beſides which, the ſociety engage to pay for the cheeſe ſo produced, at the rate of ten per cent.

more than the then current wholesale price at Philadelphia, of Cheshire cheese, of the same quality.

XIV.

For the best method deduced from experience, of raising the American white thorn from the seed for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised in a space not less than half an acre, a gold medal: for the second best, a silver medal. To be produced by the first of December, 1790.

XV.

The society believing that the culture of hemp on some of the low rich lands in the neighbourhood of this city, may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greatest quantity of hemp raised within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be less than four acres; for the second greatest quantity, a silver medal. The claim to be made by the first of December, 1789.

*** The claim of every candidate for a premium, is to be accompanied with, and supported by, certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject. And it is required that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it, a paper sealed up, having on the out side a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

Respecting experiments on the products of land, circumstances of the previous and subsequent state of the ground, particular culture given, general state of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularise the circumstances attending them. It is recommended that reasoning be not mixed with the facts: after stating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either one or the other of the prizes (or premiums) as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of with-holding both, if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be assured, that the society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Published by order of the society,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITTS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1789.

☞ The printers of public newspapers will oblige the society, and assist in promoting the design of their institution, by publishing the above list of premiums.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For S A L E,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

1 JAMES RINGGOLD.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 20th of March next, in Bladensburgh,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry NEGROES, part of the estate of Susannah Thorn, deceased. All those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved. The legatees of the deceased James Thorn, and the heirs of Susannah Thorn, are desired to meet on the above day, at Bladensburgh.

10 7/6 ROBERT WADE, Administrator.

February 14, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL GOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly desired to make payment, and prevent trouble.

10 7/6 EZEKIEL GOTT, Executor.

Kent county, January 5, 1789.

TAKEN up in the ice, by the subscriber, between Swan-Point and Eastern-Neck Island, a BATTEAU, 18 feet long, 4 feet one inch wide, has three row-locks, one thwart, a chain in the bow, about three feet long, two cypress oars, ten feet six inches long. She is now secured on the bay side, near Rock-Hall. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

10 7/6 JAMES EAGLE.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

L O S T,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, to care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

3 JAMES O'BRYON.

St. JOHN's COLLEGE.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authorised Samuel Chase, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, or any two of them, to appoint a person to collect the money, then or thereafter to be subscribed: we, the said Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, did accordingly, soon after, appoint Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. Of this appointment the public was duly notified. The collector advertised times and places for his attendance in several counties. He attended agreeably to his notice, and moreover made personal application to many of the subscribers. But, although the stipulated periods of payment have long since elapsed, not more than 1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the collector. Subscribers who have not yet paid their first third, are requested, without delay, to pay the same, and such further part, as they shall think proper, to the said Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin Harwood, treasurer. They will be called on, within a reasonable time, to make the second and third payments, the last of which was due on the 1st of June, 1787.—All legal methods of compulsion would be as disagreeable to the visitors as disgraceful to subscribers. But it is the indispensable duty of trustees to adopt such modes of exacting payment, as shall be found necessary, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and begun on a plan, in some measure, proportioned to its nominal funds. For a considerable length of time, it has been suspended, for want of money.—The gentlemen who subscribed liberally, and paid with punctuality, had a right to expect, in the course of four years, that the work would be complete, and the seminary beginning to flourish. They cannot but remember the generous patriotic ardor, with which the institution was commenced. They have sustained an injury from all those whose neglect or failure has retarded its progress; and, for their satisfaction, as well as for other purposes, a list of subscribers names, with the sums subscribed, and the sums paid, will probably be published as soon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day of May next.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786, the second Tuesdays in February, May, August and November, were appointed for their quarterly meetings. A sufficient number hath not, since that period, been convened, although extraordinary meetings have been requested, by public advertisement and personal solicitation. As the repeated disappointments of those who have repaired to Annapolis, at their own expence, for the sole purpose of meeting the visitors, may perhaps, without some particular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next regular stated meeting, we take the liberty of most earnestly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted the trust of a visitor and governor of St. John's College, to attend on the second Tuesday of May next. As the general court will be held on that day, we presume no time more convenient can be mentioned.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the number of visitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not less than nine can form the corporation; that it has never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to ten; that not less than seven have authority to act; and that only two, at this time, reside at Annapolis. It is almost needless to add, that matters of the greatest importance await their consideration. It is much to be wished, that the number were completed or increased. Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine shall be convened, will be debated at their next meeting; and we hope that, if any gentleman be disposed to resign, he will at least bestow his endeavours, that the body may be first enabled to supply his place.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789. 1

January 23, 1789.

N O T I C E.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; she does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned. 4 X ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 19

Anne-Arundel county, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

February 2, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the third day of March next, for ready cash, the land and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being part of a tract or parcel of land called GORY BANKS, containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being part of a tract or parcel of land called MAIDSTONE, containing 38¼ acres, more or less, on this lot is a dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house, a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot No. 3, being another part of MAIDSTONE, containing 88¼ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just planted, and some meadow ground; also NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, household FURNITURE, and plantation UTENSILS, &c. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully adjusted, that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent expence to themselves, and trouble to their humble servant,

2 THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, on short credit, terms made further known on the day of sale,

VARIETY of personal property, consisting of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP, draught STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and CORN, sundry household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, and a quantity of smoaked MEAT, &c.

All persons having claims are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

2 HENRY HALL, JOSEPH HOWARD, } Executors.

Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1789.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY MAY, late of the said county, deceased, on Friday the 20th instant, on the premises, near South river church, for ready cash,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, being part of a tract of land called BESSINGTON, containing about 14 acres, more or less; also sundry NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, some household FURNITURE, STOCK, blacksmith's TOOLS, and a few hogsheads of CIDER.

2 X RICHARD BEARD, jun. executor.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commission, under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
2 WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

L A W S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT 3

NOVEMBER SESSON,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

February 4, 1789.

N O T I C E.

COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county, having assigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his securities, for their indemnification, and the said securities having appointed the subscriber to collect all balances due on the said sheriff's books; all persons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other person than the subscriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive so far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given sufficient security to perform the trust reposed in them.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the ſtate be concerned, ſhall be taken in conſideration during any future ſeſſion, unleſs the ſame be preferred within ten days after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly; provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend to any caſe where the ſubject matter, or any material circumſtance thereof, ſhall ariſe or happen during the ſeſſion in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or reſolution grounded on any application included within the above reſolution ſhall be taken into conſideration by either the ſenate or houſe of delegates, unleſs the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted from the houſe in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That the above reſolutions be immediately publiſhed for ſix weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the ſame number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general aſſembly ſhall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this general aſſembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited againſt the eſtates of thoſe that have been confiſcated and attainted of treaſon, ſeveral of which do not appear to be well founded, and ſtill remain with the auditor for further inveſtigation, by which he is prevented from cloſing the ſame:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to paſs finally before the firſt day of Auguſt next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, againſt perſons convicted and attainted of treaſon, or whoſe property has been confiſcated and ſeized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the firſt day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above reſolution be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer, for the information of thoſe who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, payable to the citizens of this ſtate, which are not ſatisfied: And whereas the general aſſembly have ſolemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this ſtate, in caſe the intereſt received from its debtors ſhould be inadequate to the payment and diſcharge of the intereſt ariſen and to ariſe on ſpecie certificates iſſued by the ſtate, that then the yearly ſupplies for defraying the expences of government ſhould be approriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the intereſt received from the debtors of the ſtate is greatly inſufficient to pay the intereſt due on ſaid certificates, and the juſtice and dignity of the ſtate require that proviſion ſhould be made without further delay for the payment of the ſaid intereſt,

RESOLVED, That ſo much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil liſt, the allowance to the delegates to congreſs, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt, which ſhall remain after anſwering the ſaid purpoſes, be applied to the diſcharge of the ſaid orders and payment of one year's intereſt on certificates, giving preference to the holders of ſuch certificates on which no intereſt has been drawn, in caſe application is made to the treaſurer on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

ORDERED, That the above reſolution be publiſhed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers ſix weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho Del

January 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to us for dealings in our ſtores at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough and Eladensburg, are once more requeſted to make payment; a long indulgence has been given, which cannot be extended further; and we hope due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwiſe ſuits will, moſt certainly, be brought for the recovery of thoſe debts, to the enſuing March court againſt all delinquents.

3X CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the juſtices of Prince-George's county, at the next April court, for my freedom.

3X MARY BENTLY.

Annapolis, April 16, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

30 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

January 24, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS DORSEY, ſon of HENRY, late of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted.

3X LUCY DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

LOST in the CITY,

A CLOUDED CANE, with a gold head; the workmanſhip of the head of gold of different colours—with a coat of arms engraved on the top, and the motto, NON NOBIS SOLUM—the letters I A, the initials of the maker's name, ſtamped on the ſide. Whoever delivers it to Mr. Sprigg, of Strawberry-hill, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

3X JOHN F. MERCER.

To be LET for a term of years, on good ſecurity,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, ſituate on the north ſide of Severn river, about ſix miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Alſo a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleaſantly ſituated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any perſon inclinable to leaſe either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard, ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to

tf THOMAS CONTEE.

11

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

10 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the ſubſcriber to thoſe indebted to the late co-partnerſhip of Steuart and Geddes, he finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to call upon all thoſe indebted to ſaid co-partnerſhip, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the books, to enable him to diſcharge the debts due from ſaid co-partnerſhip. Thoſe who will not pay attention to this notice, may reſt aſſured that ſuits will be commenced againſt them to next March court, without reſpect to perſons.

5 DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchaſe a quantity of BEES WAX. D. G.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Nodley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe miſfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has feloniouſly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 17 NATHAN SOPER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ſtreets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

3 JAMES STEUART.

January 5, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an excluſive privilege of running STAGES on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.

3 GERSHOM JOHNSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes,

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

16

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.